Die this did not satisfy Mr. Goff, who saked, "Is any part false, and, if so, what part?"

Brady replied, "It is all substantially true."

Brady state the true to know about Brady's connection with the proposed limited boxing contrat between twelett and Mitchell before those two recilities must be the context to this country. Brady said that a match between the two menwas mads, and he have the Madison Square Garden for \$1,100. Then the papers published a statement from Superintenden Murray to the effect that he would not permit the context to take place in this city. Brady called on Superintendent Murray, who declined to see him, but sent him out word that he context could not take place here. Brady had put up his maney for the sent of the half, and was anxious to find some means of playing even. Benson Sperwood told him that if he, Brady, would see Muldson, the weather, affairs could be fixed so that the context could come off all right.

Wr. toff interrupted the story at this point to ask Brady if he was aware that both Muldson and Sherwood were expolicemen. He said that he did not know that at the time, and did not know until Mr. Goff informed him that Sherwood hed been on the force, Continuing his story, Brady said that he at once put himself in communication with Muldson, who was playing with sume show ont on the road.

Q. You release he had the force of blans paper, from which Ar. Goff got the impiration for the next question.

Q. Will you swear that you did not write on a Western Union blank, over your own signature, a despatch directed to William Muldson.

"It hought so," said Mr. Goff, folding the blank paper and returning it to Mr. Jerome.

"It hough so," said Mr. Goff, folding the blank paper and returning it to Mr. Jerome.

"It hough so," said Mr. Goff, folding th

"You are deliberately perjuring yourself," relied Mr. Goff.
"I am not perjuring myself," responded the witness holly.
"There is not a living person in this room who does not believe you are perjuring yourself."

permitted the witness to depart.

FRENCH COORS ALWAYS PAID THE POLICE.

Mr. Duppé was the next witness. He has had the bar priviliges at the French cooks' annual ball in the Metropolitan Opera House, and at the ball of 1892 he paid \$150 to two sergeants in uniform from the Nineteenth precinct.

Q. For what? A. To have the freedom to sell wine after 1 o'clock.

Q. What did they say? A. They just simply and plainly asked for the money.

Julius Weber, President of the French Cooks' Society, said that he had given \$50 to the police on duty at one ball; that, he said, was for no privilege, but for the police to get supper with. The next witness was Vallien Brasquebais. He pronounced his name "Brockway." He is an ex Fresident of the French Cooks' Society and chef in a Broadway hotel. He said that before one ball he sent \$50 in an envelope to Capt. Reilly at the Nineteenth precinct station. The envelope was returned unopened, and his clerk informed him that that was not the way to pay. The clerk said that a Sergeant would call for the money, and, sure enough, two days after the ball was over, a Sergeant called and received \$50, in the august presence of the first assistant chef, the roast cook, and three girls. The chef said he could not pronounce the Sergeant's name, but he wore side whiskers. The witness said that this same "allocation" was made each of the three years he was President of the society. Then Charles Dansentx, the clerk of the Cooks' Society reterred to by the previous witness was read to him, whereupon the witness slowly and deliberately responded, "It ees one ite."

Everyboly tried to get him to explain this re-Q. What was your construction as to the services Muldoon was to perform for a quarter of the receipts? A.—Well, Mr. Goff. Muldoon put it very smoothly and nicely.
Q.—Undoubtedly. But was not your conclusion that he was to use part of his share in getting around the police? A.—Well, I want to set Corbett right here.
Q.—This committee has no designs on Mr. Cor-



bett's welfare or peace of mind. A.—Well, I have my own opinion about that.
Q.—Well, what was Muldoon to do? What did he say? A.—Muldoon said: "My, friend"—I suppose he meant Superintendent Murray—don't want any brutal work, but you give me twenty-five per cent, and I will being off the contest."

Q. You supposed that twenty-five per cent.was to go to the police for protection? Well, Mul-doon did not put it that way; he was very amooth.

Q.—Of course, but you wanted him for no other purpose? A.—No.
Q.—You would not allow Corbett to be mulcted for a quarter of his earnings for Muldoon's individual services? A.—No; I might have allowed him 5 per cent.
Q.—You were compelled by a business necessity to pay 25 per cent.? A.—I was.
Q.—And you knew that it was to go to the police? A.—I did not know or care what Muldoon did with his share.

Q.—And you knew that it was
police? A.—I did not know or care what Muldoon did with his share.
Q.—But what did you suppose? A.—Well, I
supposed I was going to get the match pulled off
for me.
At last, but only after much sparring, the witness was brought to this admission: "I took it
for granted that a portion of Muldoon's share
was to be paid to the police." Muldoon's share
and \$1.00.

was \$1,200.
Then Mr. Goff brought the witness back to the \$250. He wanted Brady to tell something more about that transaction. The witness said that Sherwood came to him and said: "You will want \$250." Sherwood is a cautious man, and did not say outright that it was for the police. "I don't know whether he gave up to the police five cents or \$250. I never personally gave the police any money, and outside of these two Bransactions was never directly or indirectly asked for a penny by the police."

THER "THERD MAX" AFFER GATE MONEY.

THE "THIRD MAN" AFTER GATE MONEY.

After recess, Frederick Gallaher, who was Mitchell's manager in this country, and who managed Sullivan and Jackson abroad, said that when Murray forbade the Corbett-Mitchel contest Bridy came to him, the witness, and told him they would have to take in a third party to bring the fight off, and that that party would have a man on the turnstiles and in the box office.

box office.

"I said, 'If I guess the name of the man will you tell me?" and Brady said he would. Then I said I guess his name is Mr. Police, and Brady said I would not stand by said I was right. I said I would not stand by said I was right, I said I would not stand by said see Mitchell held up by highwaymen like that, and Mitchell agreed with me. I never heard of Muldoon and his transaction until today."

day."

Q.—What is the general understanding in this city regarding the police in relation to such exhibitions? A.—We cannot pull off an important contest here without squaring the police.

The witness said that he had managed such exhibitions in Paris, London, and many other large cities, but nowhere except in New York did any of the authorities have to be paid for protection. protection.
Senator Lexow—New York stands solitary
and alone in this kind of blackmail?
Witness—New York has a unique individuality in that respect.
FRENCH BALL EXPENSES.

The next witness was Gustave Dorval, President of the Cercle Francais de l'Harmonie. He has had the bar privilexes at the French balls for several years, paying from \$4,000 to \$5,000 at each ball. Mr. Goff had the books of the so-eiety, and he found two entries one an "allocation" of a \$1,000 granted the witness, and an-



W. A. BRADY.

other of \$500, "to allay the prejudice" of the
authorities against wine selling at the ball after
I o'clock. The witness explained that the \$1,000
was allowed him by the society as a relate from
the sum he had paid for his privilege because
the police had stopped wine selling at 1 o'clock.
The \$500 was a retaining fee paid to the soclety slawyer, who opposed a mandamus secured
by Mr. Moss to compet the police to prohibit
wine selling after 1 o'clock. These explanations
did not please Mr. tioff at all, so he said to the
witness: "You have made up your mind to lie
here." W. A. BRADY.

Sergeant decided that the alleged Lexow witness must be crary. The man appeared to be nearly starved, and was tembling. A call was sent to Bellevue Hospital for an ambulance. While waiting for one to arrive the man went on with his stary. He seemed to be familiar with the teatimony given before the Lexow committee. He said that he had recently served a term of two years in the Eric county penitentiary for dilegal registration. Since his release he had lived in various Bowery lodging houses.

"I went before the Lexow committee." he added, "and testified against Jimmy Divver. That's what they're hounding me for."

The doctors at Bellevue Hospital, after examining him, decided that Barras's brain had been turned by reading about the Lexow investigation. He was put in the iname pavilion. The name given by the Lexow witness who testified to registration frauds was Charles Harris, allas Mark Newton, Since his testimony on Monday he has disappeared. witness: "You have made up your mind to lie here!"

I have made up my mind to tell the truth, sir." answered the witness, hotly.

Then Mr. tioff wanted to know if the witness had ever been in the insane asylum, or was suffering from paresis. Even this agreeable mode of summisstion did not induce the witness to testify as Mr. tioff wanted him to, and then campb Well. Secretary of the Cercis, was called, Mr. Well is the French interpreter in the Third District Chill Court. He explained an entry in the secretary scoke, "879, policemen," by explaining that that was for the suppers of seventy-nine policemen on duty at one of the French balls.

MI. GOFF LOSES HIS TEMPER.

MIL GOFF LOSES HIS TEMPER. This amiable gratuity did not satisfy Mr. Goff, who asked: "What did the police charge you for high kicking?"
The witness replied: "I did not see any police kick high." The laugh that followed irritated Mr. Goff. He reared at the witness: "You think

with that.
"I did not so consider it," answered the wit-

FRED GALLAREN.

shouted the enraged Recorder elect. Then he permitted the witness to depart.

FRENCH COORS ALWAYS PAID THE POLICE.

ness slowly and deliberately responded, it eso one lie."

Everybody tried to get him to explain this re-markable statement, but he persisted in ex-plaining that he had suffered from paralysis of the brain and was excused.

Mr. Goff recalled Mr. Well, and learned from him that he had two daughters, aged respec-tively 19 and 21 years.

"Did you ever take them to the French ball?" asked Mr. Goff.

"No, sir," said the witness.

MRS. NEWSTATTER TELLS A FAMILIAR STORY.

MRS. NEWSTATTER TELLS A FAMILIAR STORY.

Then an old familiar tale was told by Mrs. Anna Newstatter. She had opened a saloon at 180 Rivington street in 1884, and paid \$5 a month to Ward Men Brennan and McCormick. Her license was broken, and the ward men told her that if she would move her har upstairs she could continue in the business without a license by paying them \$100 initiation and \$25 a month. They also promised to send her customers. The only custom they brought was their own, which Uncle Daniel Bradley, who is always interested in such matters, learned was wholly on a credit basis. An excise man, whose name the witness said was either Godey or Doherty, and who had taken her license away from her, frequently collected five and ten dollar bills from her when she was running without a license. She became sick and went to a hospital, moving her furniture into the house \$7 Clinton place, which she rented. A man named Blowstein sold her furniture while she was in the hospital and pocketed the money. She tried to recover it through the kindly offices of Fifteenth precinct Ward Men Hussey and Shalvey, to whom she paid \$50, but Blowstein paid them last, so

they would do nothing for her. Neither would Justice Koch, who said it was a case for the civil courts. Another Police Justice Issued a warrant for Blowstein's arrest and he was indicted. "But I was sick and broke and could never get the District Attorney to do anything about it." said the witness.

When she went to the hospital she said she gave \$300 worth of diamonds to ex-Alderman Clancy for safe keeping. When she was broke and wanted the diamonds, for which a dealer offered her \$300, Clancy made her accept \$150.

BYRNES MAY NOT BE CALLED.

BYRNES MAY NOT BE CALLED.

It is not certain that Superintendent Byrnes will be called. One of the members of the com-

will be called. One of the members of the committee said to a SUN reporter yesterday that the committee was divided on the question.

Mr. Goffstated that the recess until Tuesday next was necessary to give the counsel time to prepare for some important matters which will then be brought to the attention of the committee.

THINKS HE IS A LEXOW WITNESS

Barran's Brain Turned by Reading About

A thin, shabby man walked into the Delancey

street police station shortly after 4 o'clock yea-

terday morning.
"I want police protection," he said. "Ever

since I testified before the Lexow committee, a few days ago, about the registration frauds, a

gang of cutthroats have been hounding me to

"I'm Charles Barras, alias Harris Newton,"

replied the man, "and I'm a tearer. I'm not

afraid of anything, generally, but for three days I haven't eaten anything, nor had any sleep. It's affected my nerves, and I'm scared to death

As no one could be seen in the street, the

Sergeant decided that the alleged Lexow witness

Inspector McLaughlin Says It's a Lie.

"It's an absolute lie." was Inspector Mc-Laughlin's comment yesterday on the testimony given by Augustine E. Costello before the Lexow committee to the effect that McLaughlin had beaten him and struck him with brass knuckles.

Lowest Prices on All Holiday Goods

"Who are you?" asked the Sergeant.

The gang are waiting outside for me now."

the Senate Investigation

"It is not, sir; it is as respectable as any society

"It is not, all; it is as respectable as any society in New York."

Q.—Den't you know that its annual balls are a standing diagrace? A.—I do not.

Q.—Are they as respectable as the Charity Ball? A.—I never attended a Charity Ball.

Q.—As the Arion and Liederkranz? A.—Just as respectable.

Q.—Are the newspaper pictures of drunken and indecent prostitutes at the French balls true or false? A.—I have never seen them.

Mr. Goff insisted over and over again upon the witness declaring whother pictures which he said he had never seen were true or false. Their he read a report of the ball, a sulphurous and weird story written by a clergyman, who had reported to his readers that the French ball was hell; and wanted to know if the witness agreed with that. Their Business to Turn the Segate Investi-gators Loose on All the City Bepart-ments-Blackmail Through the Legisla-ture Itself Another Theme of Inquiry. After resolving that it is the part of wisdom

and patriotism to let the tariff alone for the present, that our fleet in Chinese waters should be reenforced, that railroad pooling agreements should be legalized, that the cabibits of American agricultural products abroad should be continued, and that a new Custom House should be built on the site of the old one, the Chamber of Commerce vesterday created another "Five." Charles Stewart Smith offered these resolu

THE CHAMBER OF COMMERCE AP

POINTS ANOTHER FIVE

" Whereas, It is the general belief in this community that an investigation into other de-partments of the city government will reveal abuses and corruption similar to those exposed in the Police Department; therefore,

Resolved. That a committee be appointed by the Chair, to be known as the Committee or Municipal Reform, whose duty it shall be to inquire and report at the next meeting whether or not it is desirable that the powers of the Lexow committee should be extended for twelve months from the 1st day of January next, with the duty to investigate any or all of the departments of this city, to the end that men who have betrayed their official trusts and prostituted their offices for personal and private gain may be punished for their crimes; that justice may be vindicated, and the fair fame of this city be redecimed from the humiliation and shame which have attached to its government."

justice may be vindicated, and the fair fame of this city be redecuned from the humiliation and shame which have attached to its government."

Then Mr. Smith said:

"You will note that this is a resolution of inquiry. I have not the slightest doubt in my own mind that the Chamber should grant this permission and appoint this committee, but I am aware that there are certain gentlemen whose opinion is worth considering and who are under the impression that further inquiry can best be conducted by a Grand Jury, or not in a public way. I consulted our friend, Mr. Goff, in regard to this, and he told me last night that he was in hopes that the Chamber would take the action I now propose; and there is certainly no one in the city of New York who is better qualified to judge of this than he is.

"There is one thing more I want to say. Our object is to continue the public interest in municipal affairs. The only danger why we may not be able to reap the fruits of this investigation is that public opinion will grow cold, and not give us the proper impulsion. There are minors in the air aiready that we are going to be deprived of the fruits of this municipal upheaval by the opposition at Albany, and I want to say that I believe that it is the opinion of this Chamber that any public officer who places himself in the way against reaping the fruits of municipal reform, which the people ordered on the sixth day of last November, will and must appear as a criminal before the bar of public opinion. [Applause.]

"There is only one word more. I want to call your attention to a speech made by Mr. Joseph H. Choate at the recent Parkhurst dinner. I am sorry that the newspapers did not publish it in full, but it was delivered so late in the evening that I suppose that is the reason of the brovity of the report. Mr. Choate said that he knew that there were great corporations and institutions in this city who paid for protection against the Legislature. That, in my opinion, and I hope in the opinion of every gentleman in this chamber, of corruption."

The motion was put and unanimously carried.
The Chair then appointed the following Five to
act under the resolution: Charles Stewart
Smith, Gustav H. Schwab, Abram C. Bernheim, John Harsen Rhoades, and J. Edward
Simmons.

TO PURIFY NEWARK.

The Christian Citizen's Union Finds Many NEWARK, Dec. 6 .- A crusade against disorderly houses was begun by the Christian Citizens' Union in this city some time ago, and it is now said that sufficient evidence has been gathered to sustain the charge that such houses exist in every police precinct in Newark. A mmunication sent by the Executive Commit tee of the union to the Police Board said, in part:

"In August last the public was given to un-derstand that all houses of ill-fame in Newark had been or would be immediately suppressed, and the different precincts kept clear in the future from these menaces to public morlas. Those high in authority in the Police Department were quoted in support of this statement. Notwithstanding this declaration, houses of prostitution are still found in every precinct of the city. Within the last three weeks a number of such houses have been visited in the First, second, Third, and Fourth precinets. Several of these houses have existed as houses of Ill-fame for years, and there seems to be no substantial indication that the city is to be cleared from them. We submit that these violations of law are of such a nature as to require prompt and vigorous measures, and we would be glad to have your honorable body define the position of the department upon this matter, that the people may know what to expect."

The union was organized early in September, and is composed of representatives from the Essex County Christian Endeavor Union, the Epworth League of this city, the Baptist Young People's Union, and the local Iron Cross Army, A delegation from the union waited on Dr. Parkhurst, and he mapped out the course that should be followed in procuring evidence, and offered many suggestions besides, all based on his own experience of this kind of warfare. A number of clergymen and other church people have interested themselves in the movement, and they are now ready to declare open war.

It is the proclaimed aim of the organization to compel the enforcement of laws and to elevate the moral tone of the community by appealing to the conscience of the citizens and by submitting evidence to the proper authorities to convected the submitted and required the results. It such houses have been visited in the First, the moral tone of the community by appealing to the conscience of the citizens and by submitting evidence to the proper authorities to convict officials who are recreant to their trusts. It also aims to oppose infringement by private enterprise or corporations upon the safety of life or limb or the welfare of the people. The union has already induced the Common Council to pass an ordinance making it unlawful to display obscene pictures upon the billboards about the city. play obscene pictures upon the offinoarus about the city.

In a few weeks Dr. Parkhurst will speak here on the subject of municipal reform. Other prominent men who will follow are Seth Low, President of Columbia College, and possibly ex-Judge Noah Davis.

Pariners Disagree.

Charles K. Bill has been appointed receiver of the firm of Wilson H. Blackwell & Co., real estate brokers and auctioneers of 67 Liberty street and 258 West 125th street, on the application of William S, Scott, one of the partners. On Nov. 26 last Mr. Scott received a notice by mail from Mr. Blackwell, dissolving the partnership Charles G. Blackwell, one of the partners, died Charles G. Blackwell, one of the partners, died in September, 1891. Mr. Scott in his application alieges that the firm is insolvent, that Mr. Blackwell has overdrawn his account and is indebted to the firm \$10,000, while Mr. Scott has overdrawn his account \$25,500. Mr. Scott does not state what the liabilities are, but estimates the assets at \$25,000. They are said to be interested in property at Ardsley and Tarrytown Heights.

Nicholis & Granger, manufacturers of flexible gas tubing, at 582 to 588 Hudson street, have been at loggerheads and petitioned the Court of Common Pleas for the appointment of a receiver and dissolution of the firm. Judge Bookstaver yesterday refused to appoint either partner, and said he would appoint an indifferent person. The firm, it is said, is perfectly solvent.

Local Business Troubles. Trusten P. Edwards, doing business as T. P. Edwards & Co., wholesale dealer in millinery goods at 19 Union square, made an assignment

yesterday to William Allan. The Sheriff has received an attachment for \$1.100 against Harris Aaronson, dealer in glass and picture frames at 135 Eighth avenue, obtained on behalf of Max Muschel, whose lawyer, Otto Irving Wise, alleges that Aaronson has disposed of his property and is in New Jursey. Mr. Aaronson transferred real estate at 143 Ninth avenue on Monday to Herocrit Cappelle for \$1, and is also said to have transferred his store, stock, and accounts to Mr. Cappelle.

Mr. Mlue firts Only \$1,250.

George M. Hine yesterday got a verdict of \$1,250 in his suit against the Brooklyn City Railroad Company for \$25,000 for personal injuries. He presented the appearance of a comjuries. He presented the appearance of a com-plete physical wreck when he faced the jury and alleged that his condition resulted from the injuries he received in a collision between two horse cars on Sept. 10, 1882. His cross-cram-ination discinsed the fact that when fifteen years of age he was almost killed by falling off a horse in England, that for years he suffered from mountain fevers in the West, and that for most of his life he had been under the care of physicians. The jury probably tool these facts into consideration in assessing the damages. The Way to Cure

COLGATE'S

PERFUMES

for

MORE CLOAKMAKERS' TROUBLES.

Contractors in Williamsburgh Said to Have

Violated Agreements.

Between 200 and 400 clonkmakers in the Jew-

sh colony in Williamsburgh have been laid off

since Monday, and a general strike seems immi-

nent. When the contractors agreed some time

ago to abundon the sweater system and make ten hours constitute a day's work and to pay for

overtime, they signed bonds ranging from \$500 to \$1,000 for the faithful carrying out of the

greement. Since then, it is alleged, some of

the contractors have violated the agreement

IS THERE A STRIKE OR NOTE

The Clonkmakers Must Prove There Is to

Delegates from about fifty unions met in Wil-zig's Hall, 85 East Fourth street, last night to

lecide what could be done to help the cloak-

makers who are said to be on a strike. The So-

cialist unions predominated, and the feeling among them was that there was no strike. The

others say that there is a strike. George Wash-

ington Jones, who runs the relief depot at 112

Judlow street whenever it happens to have any-

thing to give away, made a report. According to it 300 starving families were relieved at such

Gompers."
A dozen representatives of Socialist unions, which provided most of the supplies, also declared in several languages that there was no

ciared in several constructed not to strike.

"I move that those who are instructed not to help the strikers retire," said Delegate Burke of the clothing cutters.

No one went out and the wrangle was kept up. The meeting wound up at a late hour with every-body talking and nothing done.

THE ASTOR TRAMP.

the General Sessions yesterday before Judge

Fitzgerald. Garvey appeared to be entirely un-

concerned, and stood, with folded arms, study-

Lawyer W. H. Stayton said that he would like

to Garvey's previous good character and also

as to his having shown some evidences of in-sanity. Judge Fitzgeraid asked Mr. Stayton if he desired to interpose the plea of insanity. Mr. Stayton said that he did, and also the plea of former Jeopardy, Garvey having been convicted of disorderly conduct before Police Justice Voorhis in the Jefferson Market Police Court and fined \$5 on the morning after he was found in Mrs. Astor's house.

in Mrs. Astor's house.

Judge Fitzgerald said that the burden of proving the former conviction rested upon the defence, and that the record of the conviction must

ing the former conviction rested upon the de-fence, and that the record of the conviction must be obtained from the police court. He would, therefore, grant an adjournment until to-day.

Building Strikes Ordered.

A strike was ordered vesterday on a new

painters were working there nine hours a day. Another strike was ordered on a building at West End avenue and Seventy-sixth street on

Debs Will Be on Hand.

When Washington Square : Was the Pot-

Laborers in digging an excavation in front of

the Memorial Baptist Church at South Wash-

ington square and Thompson street to repair a leak in the water main unearthed a lot of human

bones resterday afternoon. There were a negro-skull, another skull, and other bones. Deputy Coroner Donlin said they had been buried probably seventy or eighty years. The relica recall a time when the Potter's Field was in that section of the town.

NEXT

SEVENTH ANNIVERSARY NUMBER.

ing the designs in the plaster of the ceiling.

to have an adjournment to produce witne

Catarrh is by purifying the blood, and the way to purify the blood is by taking Hood's Sarsaparilla, which is in truth the standard blood purifier. By its use, the poison in the blood which is the cause of catarrh, is removed and the catarrh is cured. Local

Hood's Sarsa-Tocooco

applications are useless Cures
In the treatment of this disease, because this disease, because they do not reach the cause. Hood's Sar saparilla cures because it goes to the bottom of the whole trouble. Thousands of people who were afflicted with this disgusting disease have found relief and permanent cure in Hood's. Try it now.

Rood's Pills are the best after-linner Pills assist digestion, prevent constipation.

OPENING OF THE TOY FAIR. A Novel Show for the Little Ones at the

Madteen Square Carden, Madison Square Garden's big amphitheatre has several different sets of fittings, each suitnished as it never was before. The occasion was is a representation of a section of Nuremburg. On entering from Madison avenue the visitor is confronted by two buildings whose gaudily painted roofs are thirty-five feet above the floor, and beyond these there are others reaching over the auditorium's full length. There is an alley between them, and on each side a passageway on the other side of which are booths that backed up against the tiers of scale. The lower stories of all the houses are the practicable ends

up against the tiers of scats. The lower stories of all the houses are the practicable ends of the structures, and all of them are occupied as salesrooms for miscellaneous wares, with quantities of children's playthings in sight.

In one booth there seemed to be crowded enough dolls to satisfy all the children of the city, and there were no two alike. Another display that was continually surrounded by a crowd was the store of mechanical toye. Of these there were a lot, and attendants took care that some bright-hued monkey was busy running up a string, that wee minstrels fiddled and thrummed the banjo, or that some ingenious toy was in full operation as a feast to youthful eyes. Besides many displays of this general nature, there were representations from Ali Haba, Cinderella, Hop-o'-my-Thumb, and Aladdin, in which gayly claif figures of half-life size represented the important characters, all being surrounded by suitably painted backgrounds.

Then there were three variety performances going on all the time. At one Sargent, the merry wizard, was demonstrating how to take more money out of small receptacles than he put into them, how to make a half dollar travel through a long string of worsted and from stage to audience, and displaying all sorts of deft tricks which made the youngsters' eyes stick out of their heads, and that even drove away all thoughts of the wondrous toys on the floor below. On the opposite side another stage was held for the moment by a Punen and Judy show, and at the castern end of the hall there was another whereon Saisuma juggled.

Every few minutes brought a change of performers on each of the three stages, and there was another whereon saisum of the hall there was not all so much of novelty for the many children present that they rushed about from one stage to the o

HATTIE DIETZ OF YONKERS.

He Is Going to Plead Insanity and Also that He Has Been Punished Once, Not Known There by that Name-Judge Bonoghue Tells a Curious Tale, John Garvey, the tramp who was found asleep in a servant's room in the house of Mrs. Caroline YONKERS, Dec. 6. Many inquiries were made D. Astor, and who was indicted for burgiary in in this city to-day for Hattle Dietz, the young the second degree, was arraigned at the bar of

woman who narrowly escaped being killed while attempting to board a Sixth avenue elevated train at the Park place station, in New York, last night. She said she lived at 300 Warburton avenue, this city. No such person is known in Yonkers, and there is no house at the above number.

Some of the wealthiest and most prominen citizens live on Warburton avenue. The Yonkers police say they believe the young woman is a Yonkers girl, but that she had given a fictitious

Yonkers girl, but that she had given a fictitious name.

City Judge Donoghue said the description of the young woman answered that of a Yonkers girl whom he knew, but he refused to disclose her name. He said she went to New York almost daily on the Northern Railroad, and was generally supposed to be employed as a stenographer and typewriter. The Judge said he believed she had received letters in Yonkers under fictitious names. He also said he knew it to be a fact that certain married women in Yonkers had lock boxes in the Post Office and received letters there under assumed names, and that these women went frequently to New York unknown to their husbands.

He said that it would be indiscreet in him to give any names, and that the married men of Yonkers who might be interested would have to find out the particulars for themselves. The Post Office officials declined to say anything about the matter.

BENNY MURPHY WAS ON TOP When Policeman Repper Stopped the Scrap and Collared Him.

Benny Murphy, Billy Plimmer's trainer, was prisoner in the Jefferson Market Police Court vesterday morning. He had two big black eyes and looked very miserable. In front of Clark's Sixth avenue restaurant Murphy, Plimmer, and his backer, Martin Dowling, engaged in a fight with John Proudfow of Washington, who is an Englishman, and three friends. All were intoxicated. The Proudfow party was going up the street and the Plimmer party down the street,

street and the Plimmer party down the street, and neither would get out of the way for the other. Nasty remarks were made, and Murphy and Proudfow tackled each other.

A ring was formed by the others, who insisted on fair play, the best man to win. Murphy landed on his man two or three times, and, in return, received several blows, but he had Proudfow down and was banging his head against the sidewalk when Policeman Repper of the West Thirtieth street station came along. The ring broke at once, and the men forming it left hurriedly. Murphy did not stop pounding Proudfow, however, and was arrested.

Proudfow made complaint against him at the station house and he was locked up. Proudfow and his triends did not appear in the Jefferson Market Police Court, and Murphy was discharged.

A HIGHWAYMAN AT EAST ISLIP Hat Attacked Young Wills.

East Ist.P. Dec. 6.-William Wills, a young man in the employ of S. T. Peters, a wealthy resident of New York who owns a big estate here, was attacked and brutally beaten late last here, was attacked and brutally beaten late last night. He was walking along the old South road on his way home when an ill-looking fellow, wearing a ragged uister and an old slouch hat, approached him, and without speaking dealt him a terrific blow across the forehead with some instrument he pulled from under his ceat. The blow rendered Wills insensible. When he regalned consciousness he found that his assailant had robbed him and disappeared.

Commander Booth's Condition. Mrs. Ballington Booth writes to THE SUN to correct the report from Chicago that her hus band, Commander Booth of the Salvation Army is critically ill there. Mrs. Booth receives daily bulletins of her husband's condition. These bases at no time been alarming, and the lates as nearned that he will be well enough to travel East next Tuesday or Wednesday. Mrs. Booth will go to Chicago to accompany the Command-er home.

FLINT'S FINE FURNITURE SUGGESTIONS FOR CHRISTMAS, THERE IS NOT ANYTHING IN THE WORLD

QUITE SO COMFORTABLE AS A COMFORTABLE COUCH - A BIG, WIDE, SPRINGY, RESTFUL COUCH, WITH PLENTY OF PILLOWS, IF THE COUCH IS HANDSOME, SO MUCH THE BETTER. BUT COMFORT COMES FIRST. ON OUR LIBRARY FLOOR ARE COUCHES OF ENOUGH DIFFERENT KINDS TO PLEASE THE EYE OF EVERY ONE. YOU CAN HAVE ANY COVERING YOU LIKE AND A CHOICE OF TWENTY DIFFERENT STYLES AND SHAPES, IF YOU .

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EXTRAORDINARY DETECTIVE REV. ELATIONS AND

A POLL OF THE NEW CONGRESS.

BON'T MISS

Next Sunday's Press. & CENTS.

COL. FELLOWS IS CONTENT. NO WITNESSES TO OFFER IN DE-FENCE OF THE CHARGES.

The Prosecution Reats and Commissioner Linson Says that He Doesn't Care to Hear Any Summing Up-Papers to He Put In. The light of the German band was unceremoniously snuffed out at 11 o'clock yesterday when its counsel, Mr. Phillips, said to Gov.

Flower's Commissioner:
"Your Honor, the prosecution of the District Attorney rests, with the reservation of the right to put in certain records that are being com Holiday Presents. piled by the Clerk of the Court of Sessions." Counsel for Col. Fellows, Mr. McCurdy, sitting

on the table and with a queer little smile on his face, retorted: "Your Honor, if the prosecution is finished the

defence rests." "The case is with the District Attorney," said

Commissioner Linson, Mr. McCurdy said: "Well, when the District Attorney knows what the case is against him he will accept the responsibility and endeavor discharge it. I am not aware that we shall call any witnesses. We may if something more serious than now appears should be brought up.
As at present advised I shall certainly not advise the calling of a single witness."

Mr. Phillips said: "We will have the papers

from the Clerk of the Court of Sessions to-mor row morning."

and resumed the sweater system. When the employees of several shops objected they were "Then we will adjourn until 10:30 o'clock tolaid off. The employees of the shops in the Jewish quarter held a meeting at 41 Seigel street on Wednesday night and passed a resolution denouncing those contractors.

Joseph Solatovsky, the leader of the Williamsburgh cloakmakers' union, went to the Lee Avenue Polico Court yesterday, and, in an application for a warrant against Josehim Weingarten, a contractor, for larceny, said that Weingarten, a contractor, for larceny, said that Weingarten, who formerly had his shop at 151 Seigel street, moved away about two weeks ago owing his employees two weeks' wages and also taking along all their tools. Weingarten was found at 36 Orcherd street, this city. Justice Goetting said he would take the matter of issuing the warrants asked for into consideration.

Among the contractors who are said to have broken their agreements are Jacob Singerman of 203 Varet street; Arabam Bloch, 43 Ewen street; Jacob Heichert, 41 Seigel street; Israel Fisher, 184 Boerum street, and Weingarten. laid off. The employees of the shops in the morrow morning." said Mr. Linson, and it was all over. The first three of the Brownie Five made their way to the bench, and Mr. Welling, as spokesman, said to the Commissioner:
"Will your Honor require any summing up of

"No," said Mr. Linson; "not any." Mr. McMahon, the Champion Thinker, looked sad. Mr. Insect O'Connor, who was in court,

expressed it thus:
"Say, I t'ought he was goin' t' trow a t'ought right dere on de floor, but 't was ouly a dummy chuck. I kep' me blinkers glued to him close, so's I could see how he done it fur de T'ink Tank

Chief Clerk Unger was the only witness on the stand yesterday morning. He testified that the minimum number of the indictments left over by Mr. Nicoll for Col. Fellows was 500. He could not tell how many were for felonies and how many for misdemeanors. The report of the Warden of the Tombs Dec. 1, he said, showed that there were 325 cases in prison, in 121 of which indictments had not yet been found. He thought that there were about 500 cases awaiting trial at the present time. This was exclusive of the excise cases. Mr. Phillips insisted on getting the exact figures. He said: Either they do not want us to get accurate information or else they do not keep these records as they ought."

times.

The delegate of the Knee Breeches Makers' Union said that there was no use in giving charity if there was no strike. "At the convention of the United Garment Workers." said he, "It was declared that there was no strike. The papers say the same thing and so does Samuel Gompers. " Do you know of any law compelling the Dis-

"Do you know of any law compelling the District Attorney to keep a record of the number of cases in his office?" demanded Mr. McCurdy.
Mr. Phillips said he didn't.
Here is a synopsis of the charges brought against Col. Fellows, and the testimony in support of them, all of which was produced by the prosecution: The Good Government or Brownie charge was that the District Attorney was negligent in the discharge of his duties because he had failed to try twelve homicide cases.
No evidence at all was offered in support of this charge except the sworn answer of the Colonel, which showed that five of the cases had, in fact, been tried and convictions had been secured, and that the other seven were delayed either by defendant's counsel or for public reasons.
The charges of the German Five were that the

secured, and that the other seven were delayed either by defendant's counsel or for public reasons.

The charges of the German Five were that the District Attorney had been remiss in the matter of taking bail, and by his remissness the county in one year had lost \$74,000. Sixty cases were specified. Also that he had been negligent in failing to prosecute sixteen cases of horrible crimes, thirty-three disorderly house keepers, forty-one violations of the lottery and gambling law, eight cases of bribery and extortion on the part of city officers, three cases of extortion by State officers, three cases of blackmail, seventy-four cases of grand larceny, fifty cases of larceny, twenty-one cases of burglary, nine cases of receivers of stolen goods, ten cases of robbery, eighty-nine cases of assault, and twelve homicide cases. In the bail cases it was specifically charged that Charles Jachne had been permitted to become surety in large numbers of cases and for a large aggregate amount. The testimony showed that Jahne was never at one time surety of fered was valued at \$25,000 and was mortgaged for \$6,300. The testimony further showed that the District Attorney could not refuse to accept sound ball simply because the man who offered it made a business of it. It showed that \$4,000 alleged to have been lost more than \$47,000 had been remitted by the courts by reason of the surrender of prisoners; that \$9,000 had been obtained in the other cases, and that executions were in the hands of the Sheriff at the present time; that it is forbidden to bring up sureties in supplementary proceedings; that there is no law under which sureties can be punished who transfer their property ten minutes after they pledge it as surety. Regarding the general charge of neglect, the testimony showed that every day the calendar of cases prepared for each court of General Sessions and Oyer and Terminer was much larger than the court could possibly finish with unless pleas of unity un forescens. size their propagation of the second on several consistent their propagation of cases prepared for each court of General Sessions and Oyer and Termiter was much larger than the court could possibly finish with unless pleas of guilty, unforeseen, were put in. It is impracticable to double the size of the calendar, to provide against a rush of please of guilty, or the reason that witnesses summoned might be kept in court dayafter day. From this synopsis of the testimony of the prosecution it can be seen why Col. Fellows offered no witnesses in defence.

west rind avenue and Seventy-sixth street on account of the employment of non-union car-penters. A strike was ordered on a large new building in Seventy-seventh street, between Fifth and Madison avenues, because of the em-ployment of non-union tin and sheet iron workers.

DENVER, Dec. 6 .- In labor circles it is under stood that Eugene V. Debs will attend the Con-Ago for a Beath Loss, vention of the American Federation of Labor When District Attorney Fellows was asked. to be held here next week, for the purpose of yesterday, whether there was any truth in the obtaining an endorsement of his plan to amal-gamate all the labor organizations, the new so-ciety to be known as the United Federation of Labor. The Convention will also be asked to approve the American Railway Union strike, but President Gompers will probably oppose auch report denied by the officers of the company, that he had received after the Meyer trial a check for \$5,000 from the Mutual Life Insurance Company, replied:

"I certainly did receive a check for \$5,000 from the Mutual Life Insurance Company, but it was received about twenty-two years ago, and was for a policy of insurance on the life of my sister's husband. As for the story that I resister's husband. As for the story that I received it at the time of the trial of Dr. Henry Meyer for the poisoning of Ludwig Brandt, last spring, that is a lie made out of whole cloth."

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-SIF: Permit me to aubstantiate the denial of Mr. Julien of the alleged payment by this company of the sum of \$5.000 to Coi. Fellows for services in the trial and conviction of the poisoner Meyer. No payment of such sum or of any sum was made by this company or by any one in its behalf to Col. Fellows or to any person connected with the District Attorney's office, directly, indirectly, or otherwise. Very respectfully.

RICHARD A. MCCURDY,

President Mutual Life Insurance Company.

NEW YORK, Dec. 6.

ST. PATRICK'S CATHEDRAL FAIR. A Large Attendance Again at Central Pal-

The bazaar of St. Patrick's Cathedral, which being held in the Grand Central Palace, Forty-third street and Lexington avenue, attracted a crowd last night. The fair is for the purpose of helping to pay the Cathedral debt and assisting the Roman Catholic Orphanage.

A special programme of music and recitations was given. The most interesting feature of the fair is the representation of a street in Parayfair is the representation of a street in Parayle-Monial, built up from a photograph of
the Rue de la Visitation, in which is
situated the Chapel of the Apparitions.
The chapel at one end of the street, is almost
the size of the real chapel at Paray. Within
this is the shrine of Biessed Margaret Mary,
showing a full-size figure representing the
asint. Many treasures of the tathedral also are
represented.

Next Monday night Archbishop Corrigan and
Mgr. Satolii will visit the fair for the purpose of
hearing resolutions from the League of the
Sacred Heart thanking them for their services
in the celebration of the mass on the feast day
of tier faceful Heart, the first of last June. Archbiahop Corrigan paid a brief visit to the fair last
night and inspected a number of the tables.

The Fair in Ald of Ht. Benedict's Home. The fair in aid of St. Benedict's Home for Destitute Children, which began last Monday night in the Lenox Lyceum. Fifty-ninth street and Madison avenue, will continue during all next week under the management of Father Burke of St. Benedict's parish. A large crowd attended the fair last night. To-night Mms. Jones, the "Black Patti," will sing three or four

songs.

Noxt week the exhibits and entertainments will be particularly interesting, special features having been provided for each evening. Children of the parochial schools will visit the fair in bodies during the afternoons. Archbishop Corrigan and Mgr. Satolil have promised to be present at least one evening. Surplus Bridge Eurstage Paid Over. Comptroller Fitch yesterday received a check for \$80,000 as New York's quota of the surplus bridge earnings for the past six months. Brook-ign's share amounted to \$100,000.

The public is invited to view the

MACMONNIES

Bronzes, of which this house has the exclusive sale in the United States. These reproductions include some of the finest works of this celebrated American artist, and are prepared under his personal supervision.

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THESE LOVERS ARE PARTED.

the Courtship.

Ada Ferguson Sent to an Institution to Stop

YONKERS, Dec. 6 .- "I would rather die than return home," tearfully exclaimed pretty sixteen-year-old Ada Ferguson last evening, when she was brought before City Judge Donoghue on complaint of her father, Charles Ferguson who resides on Nepperhan avenue. Her father told Judge Donoghue that Ada remained away from home at night and sought evil associates, She had been away for five weeks, and he wanted her sent to the Episcopal Home at Inwood to

save her from going to ruin.

Ada told Judge Donoghue that she worked for respectable livelihood in Smith's carpet mills and left her home because her father looked upon her as a little girl and ill treated her. Mr. Ferguson admitted that to punish her he locked her in her room for six days and kept close watch on her bedroom window, as she threatened to upon our

her in her room for six days and kept close watch on her bedroom window, as she threatened to jump out.

Justice Donoghue committed Ada to the Episcopal Home. Soon after the girl had been taken there Judge Donoghue was visited by Superintendent Crawford of Smith's carpet mills and Frank Connelly, a young clerk in Hayes & Greenhaigh's coal office. Young Connelly was agitated. He blushingly admitted he was Ada's lover, and said her father wanted her out of the way so she could not associate with him. He said the father was opposed to him because he is a Catholic.

Superintendent Crawford said Ada was industrious and one of the smartest hands in the carpet mills. So far as he knew she was a worthy girl, and he thought she ought not to be deprived of her liberty.

Judge Donoghue at once sent a letter to the superintendent of the Episcopal Home. setting forth the statements of Connelly and Crawford. He added that he now thought he had made a mistake in sending the girl to the home, but that the authorities of the institution could use their own judgment in releasing her.

Mr. Ferguson called on Judge Donoghue today. He said he didn't think any mistake had been made, and that he could have had her sent away on another charge. He said Ada had not only been disobedient, but had been gullty of other wrongdoing. Among other things he said that last summer she ran up a bill of \$8 for ice cream, which he was compelled to pay. He said he objected to Connelly paying attentions to Ada, not only because he was a Catholic, but on account of his daughter being too young to marry.

SCHULTENSTEIN IS GONE.

He Left No Word of His Destination, and His Accounts Are Wrong. C. A. Schultenstein of the firm of S. W. Smith & Co., coal dealers, of Harrison, N. J., is missing from his home in that town. The first notice of his absence was given to the public yesterday. It was said that he left his home at 16 Washington street, Harrison, a week ago Wednesday to go to Boston, where he was to marry a New York woman to whom he had been engaged for

York woman to whom he had been engaged for some time. He told Mr. Smith that he would be back on Tuesday. Since then he has not been seen or heard of by his partner, his aged mother, or his intended bride. Mr. Smith said yesterday that there was something wrong in the accounts of the firm, but he would not say more. It was reported in Harrison that Schultenstein had withdrawn \$3,500 from the firm before leaving. Schultenstein was prominent as a member of the Davis Memorial Church and wanted to be a minister. It is said that he preached on several

report, which showed that of the 2,440 patients received 177 were discharged as cured, 204 were discharged as relieved, 90 were discharged for neglect, 233 were not treated or were referred to other institutions, 46 died, and 1,64 were continued and placed on the index for next year. The supervisors reported that the institution and the St. John's Guild would receive about \$10,000 from the receipts at the recent woman's portrait exhibition. Four beds have been endowed by perpetuity during the year, two by Mrs. R. T. Auchmuty, one by Mr. James Jones, and one by Mrs. James Gracie.

Of the fifty-two beds now in the hospital thirty-five are free, being endowed by the year or by perpetuity.

The Weather.

The high pressure area covered all the country east of the Mississippi yesterday with fair weather, except for fog over the South Atlantic States.

West of the Mississippi the pressure was falling rapidly. Heavy rain was reported along the Pacific coast; the rainy season setting in. The temperature was generally about that for the season in all districts, except, possibly, over Virginia and the Tennessee Valley, where it was from 4° to 8°

below freezing point in the morning; at the same time the temperature in South Dakota touched 16" above In this city it was clear and pleasant; highest offi-

cial temperature 49°, lowest 30°; average humidity 59 per cent.; wind southwest, average velocity ten miles an hour: barometer corrected to read to sea level at 5 A. M., 30.14; 3 P. M., 30.05. ometer at Perry's pharmacy, Sus building recorded the temperature yesterday as follows;

25° 34° 8.30 P. M. 37° 47° 24° 34° 6 P. M. 30° 40° 24° 35° 9 P. M. 30° 41° 51° 89° 12 Mtd. 89° 41° Average on Dec. 6, 1866

WASHINGTON FORECAST FOR TO DAY. For New England, fair; north winds. For eastern New York, fuir; warner north winds

For eastern Pennsylvania and New Jersey, fair; northwest winds, becoming variable.

For the Listrict of Columbia, Delaware, and Mary. land, fair: warmer: variable winds, becoming south.
For western Pennsylvania and western New York, fair; warmer; variable winds, becoming southeast.

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